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When payment is not made in advance, \$5.90
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, (\$2.50), will receive the extra copy free, for one year.

Money may be remitted by mail, post paid, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM W. LANE, M.D.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFERS his professional services to the people of Wil-

mington and the surrounding country.
July 13, 1855.—46-3m

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
C. & D. DUPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists
and Apothecaries, Wilmington, N. C.

May 29, 1855.—38-1m
D. DUPRE, Jr.

S. M. WEST, FIDUCIARY and Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. FREEMAN, D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS and FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH, JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their offices to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line. All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. (Jan. 20, 1854.)

H. F. & A. J. GRADY,
GROCERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal cash advanced made on consignments of Na-

tural Stores and other produce.

Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs

the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business.

He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement,

Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Bricks,

Fire Brick, &c.

For all kinds of Distillers of Tarpeanite, he is prepared to put up stills at the shortest notice. (May 20, 1854.)

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Dye Substances, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C.

5-12m

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves,

Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wil-

mington, N. C. (30v7-1y)

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

The Subscriber has received the appointment of Inspector

of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those

having it in their line.

JAMES E. ERVAN,
May 7, 1855.—20-1w—37-ct

W. H. MCDOUGAL,
Hardware Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having his fall supply of *incorrupta* Saw, Ax

es, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, Utensils,

Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tong; a

large stock of hardware, and warranted of superior

and quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c.

THOM. B. CARR, M. D. D. O. S.,
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten

years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate,

each \$7.00

Entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150-00

Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150-00

Upper or under denti, each 75-00

A tooth and destroying the nerve, \$3 to 10

Each dentine and tooth brushes always on hand. Every

operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth in-

serted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and re-

placed after the gums have shrunk, without additional

charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.

Wilmingtn., N. C., April 21st, 1854.—195-1m—34-1f

C. L. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAWA, N. C.

To the Traveling Friends.

THE Subscriber begs leave to extend his thanks to

the public for their patronage, and asks the con-

tinuance of the same. He assures them that there

shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equal to any on the Main-st., and of good

quality. Also a Library, a good quantity of

old and new Books and Horses, for the

accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they wish to be carried, in the State.

He has had long experience in the business. He returns his

sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he received—

—D. B. JOHNSON.

Machinist and Architect,

Polksville, Jones Co., N. C.

26-12m

Coach and Carriage Manufacturer, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE BOLD MR. HOOD respectfully informs the

public that he is a man and gallantly

has, having been partially burnt out, has rebuilt

and his establishment is now in full operation in all its vari-

ous branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT

SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right to con-

struct and manufacture, to put up his own business

and warrant all his work to be of the best quality, and will furnish

any article necessary for the same, and have them re-

served to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his

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—D. B. JOHNSON.

Machinist and Architect,

Polksville, Jones Co., N. C.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1855.

(3) Steamer Baltic in. Spirits down 1s. Cotton, 1d. Spirits in New York—44 cents asked, 42 cents offered.

(3) We hardly think it worth while to publish our table of the Counties until we can make it a little nearer full. Until we can do so, it would only be taking up room to no purpose.

The Result in the State.

It is almost too soon to offer any review of the results of the recent election in North Carolina, since even yet two of the districts are not sufficiently heard from to enable us to set them down as absolutely certain. We allude to the sixth and eighth districts, represented in the last Congress by Hon. R. C. Puryear and Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, both of whom were candidates for re-election on Thursday, the 2d inst., and were opposed by Mr. Scales, who ran against Mr. Puryear, and Mr. Carmichael, who ran against Mr. Clingman. The vote in the sixth district will be exceedingly close, and it is by no means impossible that Mr. Scales is elected, although we must confess, that the probabilities are rather in favor of Mr. Puryear. Mr. Clingman has made gains and losses; but, upon the whole, we see no sort of reason to question his election by a considerable majority.

In the number of Congressmen elected then, the case stands thus:—"Sam" has three; his opponents—in plain terms, the Democrats—have five, perhaps six. In the popular vote, the anti-K. N. majority can hardly be less than eight thousand.

From these facts it is evident that the new form of opposition to the Democracy has not succeeded so well as the old by thousands of votes. And although, at some points, local divisions, temporary dissatisfactions, and other transient causes may have given an appearance of strength to the new movement, it was but an appearance, and those who deceive themselves with the idea of any real, permanent lodgment in any portion of the Democratic citadel will find themselves woefully mistaken.

North Carolina has shown herself much more decidedly opposed to the K. N.'s than she ever did to the Whigs, and the aggregate Democratic majority, on the popular vote, will be found to exceed the largest majority ever given for Gov. Reid.

Virginia broke the spell of K. N. invincibility—North Carolina has seconded the motion, and Tennessee has said Amen, in the election of Andrew Johnson as Governor of that State, of which fact there now remains no sort of doubt.

To come nearer home, in this third district, where, from various causes, a stronger effort was made than in any other, and where, unfortunately, local causes had more to do with the result than in any other district in the State; our majority is reduced, but Democracy is not. The Democratic vote was not brought out. The Democrats were too secure in their own strength to make the proper effort to exhibit that strength. In our sister county of Bladen there have been local and personal causes at work, to which, as outsiders, it does not become us to refer. It would be indecent and perhaps impudent in us to do so. We were as fully aware of this state of things before the election as we are now, and for the same causes refrained from all reference to it. The Democrats of Bladen alone can regulate their own internal difficulties. We can only appeal to them to do so, with a firm reliance upon their good sense and patriotic Democratic feeling. A reliance which has never been shaken for a moment.

The last contested canvass which General McKay had in the old district, containing at least a thousand greater majority, was about 1800 majority. A

majority of fifteen hundred in a Congressional election in the present district with the very full turn out in the K. N. strongholds in the towns, and the slim turn out in the Democratic precincts in the country would have been fully equal to 2600 or 2700 in a full Presidential turnout.

The difficulties to which we have referred in Bladen will more than account for all the apparent falling off in the district. Any ideas or calculations founded upon any other conclusion will be found deceptive in the extreme. This district, in any National election, when a full vote is polled, is good for her full majority. This we say advisedly, and November, 1856, will bear us out.

We are now making a calm and candid review of facts, from which all excitement or anything tending to ill-feeling is sedulously excluded. The election is over, and with it let its excitements and ill-feelings pass away. We, therefore, say nothing about some modes of electioneering into which we, our birth, and even our religion were, improperly, we think, drawn in. Let that pass. It remains for the Democrats of the District to sally their ranks. Look to their organization, and be warned by even the temporary peril in which they have been placed.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.—We give in full as we find them, the telegraphic despatches at Louisville to the painful and humiliating occurrences at Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 6th inst. That these despatches are one-sided, appears on their very face, as they throw all the blame upon one of the parties of the affair, a state of circumstances which never yet did exist. We never knew or heard of a riot of this kind in which some blame did not attach to all parties concerned, and so, we venture to say, examination will prove to have been the case in this. All common probabilities founded upon the considerations which govern human action, are against a small minority, as the foreign-born population of Louisville are, deliberately attacking, or seeking cause of difficulty with the vast majority composed of the native-born population. The thing is not natural. We know something of mobs and riots and we know that the first rumours of such things are seldom reliable.

A suspension of opinion until full details shall have been received, is especially due to justice and generosity at the present time. In the present excited state of public feeling, the acts of a few foreigners may, to some extent, be attributed to the whole, to their injury and to the excitement or increase of an undeserved prejudice against innocent persons—

These are circumstances mentioned in other papers, which would seem to throw the blame mainly on the other side; but these we do not refer to. We would not defend a single man guilty of a violation of the law; nor, we would doubly punish such men, of foreign birth, as may have been guilty, as many, no doubt; and, certainly, those who would depredate any unjust prejudice against, or hostility to, any class or body of men, should be among the first to invoke the very severest punishment upon those, who, by their lawlessness, give just cause of offence. We trust that when the facts shall have been fully investigated, and the blame fixed upon those who really deserve it, that condign punishment will be meted out to the offenders; and more especially to those of foreign birth, who have not simply broken the laws, but have, perhaps, inflicted an injury upon their law-abiding fellow-citizens of foreign extraction.

Good men may eventually get mixed up in such things, but they are generally started by those for whom no respectable party or body of men would dream of being responsible even for a moment.

DROWNED.—A negro man named Israel, belonging to the estate of John J. Gause, accidentally fell from the wharf into the river yesterday and was drowned.

THE RETURNS SO FAR. New Hanover County.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESS.		K. N.
	Whig	Dem.	Whig	Dem.	
Wilmington	338	393	323	445	
Masonboro'	34	29	34	48	
Havelock	60	77	53	60	
Rocky Point	19	58	67	25	
Long Creek	10	139	112	25	
Snow Hill	12	36	26	11	
Mount Pleasant	4	51	48	9	
Piney Woods	1	57	61	11	
Caintuck	2	74	74	14	
Upper Black River	2	11	13	14	
Middle Sound	424	1109	1076	623	
	680		453		

Third District.

NEW HANOVER.—Maj. for Winslow 453.

DUBLIN.—Maj. for Winslow 548.

SAMPSON.—Maj. for Winslow 262.

COLUMBUS.—Maj. for Winslow 218.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—Maj.—for Winslow 204.

ROBESON.—Reported gain for Winslow of 79 in four precincts. If so, his majority in Robeson will be 150 to 200.

P. S.—Full returns make Winslow's majority 69.

BRUNSWICK.—Maj. for Reid 120.

ELADEN.—Reported Maj. for Reid 240. Probably a mistake. 100 we think is nearer.

RICHMOND.—No returns, probable majority for Reid of 300 to 400.

The probable majority for Mr. Winslow will be between 1000 and 1300. It cannot well exceed the highest figure nor fall under the lowest.

Second District.

Reports from Wayne, Edgecombe, Pitt, Lenoir and Green, indicate the certain re-election of Col. Ruffin as an immense majority. The Second has done no bly.

Fist District.

Shaw's District is still in doubt. It was apportioned as a whig district, but was carried by Dr. Shaw after a heated contest, by a very close vote.

Fourth District.

In the Fourth or Wake District there can hardly be said to be any contest. Wake gives Branch Dem. 466 maj. The City of Raleigh gave Shepard 232.—Mr. Branch's majority will be between two and three thousand. Nobly have our friends redeemed themselves.

Fifth District.

Only Guilford heard from, 1557 maj. for Reid, who is most probably elected.

No returns as yet from the three Western Districts.

Latest.

Pitt county gives 339 majority for Ruffin.

Beaufort gives 557 for Ruffin to 742 for Latham. Latham's majority 188—an unusual falling off.

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Third District.

With some local exception—some even in our own neighborhood which have suffered from excessive drought, as has been the case on parts of the Sound—some again have suffered from excessive wet; but with such local exceptions as these, the prospects of the various crops throughout the country, are very good—nay, abundant. They tell great stories about them in the western States. One man stopped at a depot in Illinois, and asked a farmer who had all his barn full and five big stacks round them why he didn't harvest some thirty-five acres of fine wheat still standing. "Law," said the man, "what's the use—I-a-w, I got enough."

The prospects in Europe are equally good, although less certain, as the harvest is much later there than here. In the British Islands, the crop bids fair to be abundant, and even the potato crop of Ireland shows no slight appearance of disease.

Out of much evil good has at length come to that Country, and the social prospects of its people are really better now than those of England herself.

The act for the sale of encumbered estates has caused the landed property to pass into new and energetic hands, while it has tended to break up that monopoly in the soil which is existing into the very vital of Great Britain. There are, this day a great many more owners of land in Ireland than in England and Scotland combined.

Mr. Reid's majorities are:—In Brunswick, 120; in Bladen, 128; in Richmond, 390—638.

Total clear majority for Win-low, 1,116.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—Accounts brought by passengers from Raleigh indicate the certain election of Scales, Dem., over Puryear, anti-Nebraska and K. N.

We were not prepared to expect such victory as this, and it is, therefore, the more gratifying. The report comes through so many different channels that we see no reasonable ground for doubting it. Mr. Scales' election is conceded in Raleigh.

These returns, if correct, would indicate the election of Paine, instead of Shaw, as reported yesterday.

THE DISTRICT.—We see no use in making any recapitulation of the votes in this District. We give the majorities for Messrs. Winslow and Reid.

Mr. Winslow's majorities are:—In New Hanover, 453; in Duplin, 548; in Sampson, 262; Cumberland and Harnett, 204; Columbus, 218; Robeson, 69—1754.

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Grizzly Bear Stories.

The San Francisco Herald cites the following as instances of the exceeding ferocity of the *ursus horribilis* or grizzly bear of America:

A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a tour through the southern mines, informs us that he saw a poor fellow rescued on the Tuolumne river, about twenty miles above Don Pedro's bar, almost eaten up by a grizzly bear. The man had gone out with a companion to shoot quail. He carried only a double-barreled gun. An opportunity offered and he fired at a covey. Immediately after a monstrous bear rushed out of a chapparal, about 15 feet, and before he could fly or offer resistance, was upon him. The bear rose up on her hind legs and seized the head of the small petrified hunter in her capacious jaws. She gave one crumah and tore off his lower jaw and chin, hit him savagely in the side, and with her claws gashed him dreadfully down the side and in the abdomen. She then left him and hurried off through the chapparal.

The wounded man's companion fled precipitately as soon as the bear made her appearance, and so frightened was he that he ran up a tree that he could not climb. From his perch he saw his friend torn and bitten by the monster. When the beast left, he should be made to fit their fashions upon those marble models which some writer lately described very wittily as "unprotected females." The Greek Slave, and the Venus de Medicis, would be troubled enough to make a fashionable dress "meet." All the absurdities of fashion are dished up here. It would be worth something to see some of the belles in a plain calico wrapper "at home."

Our Southern girls do not enter as fully into all the absurdities of Dame Fashion as the New York and Boston belles. Of all the studied display of rings and bracelets, elaborate hair fixing; the costly six and seven hundred dollar dresses; the rolling up and casting down of eyes; the gettings up and down before the proper attitude is attained, and finally the pray-look-at-me eye is only carried out most exquisitely by these latter named, laying aside, as the utterly do, simplicity and self-forgetfulness, even those who know her only by sight carry off an impression that they have seen the face of a stereotyped, but highly respectable, steady, domestic, jolly, good-hearted, rather choleric and excitable, but well-disposed, although small-brained English woman of the Anglo-German type. In her morning garden dress of loose robe, shawl and cottage-hat, she looks far greater advantage than in full evening costume. She has all the appearance of rude health, but is occasionally a prey to fits of depression so deep as to occasion apprehensions of an attack of that malady under which her grandfather, George the Third, suffered, and to make a constant change of scene essential.

Whatever qualities she has been diligently cultivated, she is not by any means what is termed in this country "feminine." Were she a woman of superior endowment she would have been obvious to the aristocracy, who shrink from nothing with greater distrust than from whatever may be calculated to wound their *amour propre* and remind them of their mental and moral inferiority. If she were less ferile she would be less popular among the masses. The poor Irish or English woman standing before one of the pictures in the Strand, which represent the Queen with the royal babies around her, feels flattered by the reflection that the Queen after all has the same propensities, instincts and affections as ruler. The only class of women who may be said to dislike the Queen is the numerous ones of broken-down, high-bred, shabby-genteel and pseudopoetical women. They sneer at the Queen's domestic propensities as the quintessence of vulgarity. They say she is only virtuous because accident places her in a position which allows her to gratify luxuriously every desire.

Lord John Russell.
There is a secret history connected with Lord John Russell's singular readiness to accept the Austrian terms of negotiation. The English Court is not for war. Queen Victoria regrets it, and the necessity which it created for consummating the alliance with Louis Napoleon. Prince Albert hates the alliance, and regards the continuance of the war as dangerous to German interests, and calculated to spread and strengthen Democratic principles in England.

Russell, as well as Lord Aberdeen, knows the private feelings of the Queen and Prince Consort, and before he went to Vienna he was given to understand that peace was the great object which he was to keep in view. When Lord John made his recent disclosures regarding his Vienna diplomacy, Mr. Disraeli very adroitly put the question to him, if he had his Majesty's sanction in making his extraordinary statement. Lord John tried to evade giving a direct answer, but confessed that he had submitted his course to her Majesty, and that she entirely approved of it. The London journals do not venture to comment on this feature of the affair, but much of the indignation against it is due to his ready subversion to the views and wishes of the Court.

Palmersom has always favored the French Alliance, while Russell and Aberdeen have never relished it. They, consequently, would gladly see the war terminated without its offering an opportunity to Louis Napoleon to aggrandise France by territorial spoils, and strengthen his position by the glory of success. This is, too, the desire of the Queen and Prince Albert. The Prince dislikes to see his wife and himself compelled by Palmersom's state policy to pay homage to the upstart Napoleon. We doubt if the war will terminate before the accord with the French Court is broken.—N. Y. Sun.

The Population of New York and Boston.
In 1730, the population of Boston was 11,000, and that of New York, 8,000. In 1850, Boston, 136,881; New York, 515,547. In each city a census has recently been taken, and the result, it is said, will be as follows: Boston, 150,000; New York, 750,000. If these figures are correct, or nearly so, they will show the enormous increase in New York of 235,000 people in five years, 85,000 more than the entire population of Boston, and 91,000 more than the increase of New York from 1845 to 1850, which was 14,000, viz.: from 371,000 to 515,000. Beside this great superiority of New York, within municipal limits, it has a larger suburban population than Boston, as Brooklyn, alone, has more people than the whole vicinity of Boston, comprising Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelsea, Roxbury, &c. A great many large villages are within a few miles of New York, and they are mainly inhabited by people employed in the city. The places are increasing at a greater rate even than New York itself. Brooklyn fifteen years ago had but 36,000 people; now nearly 200,000, or 50,000 more than the city of Boston. Williamsburg, in its corporate limits, in 1853, had 45,000 people.

The population of New York, as it is generally ascertained, places that city in the front rank of cities in the civilized globe. London and Paris, alone, surpass it in numbers. In another decade or two, New York will overtake Paris, and have only the single rival, London, the mistress of the world, to compete with. Boston will be lost sight of even more than now, with its perhaps two hundred thousand, in comparison with New York's million or two of souls.

Boston Traveller.

The DIFFICULTY BETWEEN PRENTICE AND CLAY.—James B. Clay, Esq., has sent a message to Prentice, through his friend Major Lewinski, enquiring whether he (Prentice) would hold himself personally responsible, as a gentleman, for the publications in his paper. To this Prentice replies as follows:

"I am not aware, sir, that it particularly concerns you to know what general rules of action I propose for myself as an editor. I have no objection however to informing you, that, if I do any man such an unprovoked and mortal wrong in my column as to entitle him, in my opinion, to seek my life, I will hold myself responsible to him in the field, and that, if any gentleman does me such a wrong as to make me wish for his blood, I will call him to the field."

"To some extent the mischief has been remedied by the act of the present session, which imposes specific duties on tea, coffee and sugar; but this does not give validity to the customs collected from the 8th of August, 1854, to the 21st of April, 1855, when the last act came into operation, and wine, tobacco and timber, still remain subject to the provisions or non-provisions of the tariff of 1854. It is said that the government have consulted the law-officers of the Crown—with what precise result we do not know; but there is, doubtless, sufficient anxiety to have a former colleague from the humiliation which would follow any attempt to rectify the error by retrospective legislation."

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"I desire, however, to speak of him with gratitude, for he put me on the track of an acquisition which has been extremely useful to me in after-life—that of a plain, legible hand."

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Saratoga Belles.
The Saratoga correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin writes as follows of what he saw at that renowned watering place:

The grand 4th of July came off last night at our house, where I suppose 800 persons were present. A large number of the gay company present were from Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and a few from Tennessee. Of all the fashionable follies among the fair sex to be found anywhere, we have them here. Women so ethereal in their composition that it occurs to me the slightest puff of wind would carry them off, and a rude winter's blast utterly annihilate them.—

"Thin, angular forms—pale, wan faces—listless, un-animated creatures," are epithets truly written of such specimens as were present last evening. Those bodies (now all the fashion) spoil half the grace of our pretty girls. The dressmakers are to blame three times out of four for this great folly—I had the company of one last night, whose annoyance at the tightness of her dress was very sincere. The wretched man's companion fled precipitately as soon as the heat made her appearance, and so frightened was he that he ran up a tree that he could not climb. From his perch he saw his friend torn and bitten by the monster. When the beast left, he should be made to fit their fashions upon those marble models which some writer lately described very wittily as "unprotected females." The Greek Slave, and the Venus de Medicis, would be troubled enough to make a fashionable dress "meet." All the absurdities of fashion are dished up here. It would be worth something to see some of the belles in a plain calico wrapper "at home."

The Southern girls do not enter as fully into all the absurdities of Dame Fashion as the New York and Boston belles. Of all the studied display of rings and bracelets, elaborate hair fixing; the costly six and seven hundred dollar dresses; the rolling up and casting down of eyes; the gettings up and down before the proper attitude is attained, and finally the pray-look-at-me eye is only carried out most exquisitely by these latter named, laying aside, as the utterly do, simplicity and self-forgetfulness, even those who know her only by sight carry off an impression that they have seen the face of a stereotyped, but highly respectable, steady, domestic, jolly, good-hearted, rather choleric and excitable, but well-disposed, although small-brained English woman of the Anglo-German type. In her morning garden dress of loose robe, shawl and cottage-hat, she looks far greater advantage than in full evening costume. She has all the appearance of rude health, but is occasionally a prey to fits of depression so deep as to occasion apprehensions of an attack of that malady under which her grandfather, George the Third, suffered, and to make a constant change of scene essential.

Whatever qualities she has been diligently cultivated, she is not by any means what is termed in this country "feminine." Were she a woman of superior endowment she would have been obvious to the aristocracy, who shrink from nothing with greater distrust than from whatever may be calculated to wound their *amour propre* and remind them of their mental and moral inferiority. If she were less ferile she would be less popular among the masses. The poor Irish or English woman standing before one of the pictures in the Strand, which represent the Queen with the royal babies around her, feels flattered by the reflection that the Queen after all has the same propensities, instincts and affections as ruler. The only class of women who may be said to dislike the Queen is the numerous ones of broken-down, high-bred, shabby-genteel and pseudopoetical women. They sneer at the Queen's domestic propensities as the quintessence of vulgarity. They say she is only virtuous because accident places her in a position which allows her to gratify luxuriously every desire.

Lord John Russell.
There is a secret history connected with Lord John Russell's singular readiness to accept the Austrian terms of negotiation. The English Court is not for war. Queen Victoria regrets it, and the necessity which it created for consummating the alliance with Louis Napoleon. Prince Albert hates the alliance, and regards the continuance of the war as dangerous to German interests, and calculated to spread and strengthen Democratic principles in England.

A GROAN FROM AN OLD-LINE WIFE OF OHIO.—The following is from the Newark Times, formerly an old-line whig organ:

"We were yesterday at the State convention at Columbus, and returned after midnight, sick unto death with the doings in part, of that woolly-headed concern. Chase was nominated on the first ballot by governor by a large vote. Thus seemingly are we tied, like an old battered tin-pot to the tails of the one idea darkey party of Ohio, and oh! ye gods! S. P. Chase our leader!" Well, let those that nominated him elect him, if they can; we know it will be done, if ever it is done, (which evil may God in His providence avert!) without our aid in any way or shape.

T. W. Ford was nominated for lieutenant-governor, and Brinkerhoff for supreme judge; and, to the astonishment of hundreds of their friends, who did not for a moment forget the 13th of August, they accepted!!! An ounce of civet, good apothecary."

Look out for a Murderer!

We received this morning a detailed account of one of the most brutal murders we have ever heard of. It was perpetrated in the county of Yankin, six miles North-west of Hamptown, on Friday, the 20th inst. The name of the murderer is Christopher Robbins, commonly called "Kit Robbins." His victim was a poor old negro man, who came into his possession in a manner he had no means of knowing. He met him in a wagon-trip, until he was out, when he used an ax-handle, (with which he also knocked down his own wife,) and finally finished the old negro by pouring hot water into his ears. He left the victim to die by the Railroad. Look out for him. He is of medium size, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slender, brown eyes and dark hair. He has a mark well across the top of the left hand."

That mark will probably bring him to justice.—Salisbury Watchman.

Office of Board of Health, NORFOLK, Aug. 3, 1855.

Report for the 24 hours ending this day at 2 P. M. New cases of fever—none. Deaths—1.

The cases removed to the hospital (out of the city) all are remarkably well.

T. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

Report of Sanitary Committee.

PORTSMOUTH, August 3, 1855.—For the last twenty-four hours, there have been eight new cases of fever, and four deaths; three of which occurred at the Naval Hospital. J. N. SCHOOLFIELD, Chairman Sanitary Committee.

Know-Nothing Convention at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 7.—The committee of the Know-Nothing Convention has reported a platform. It allows all naturalized foreigners who are Protestants to become members of the organization; it protests against the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, and insists upon the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It asserts that slavery as sectional and freedom is national. It denounces the National Administration as hostile to both these principles, and recommends a fusion of all parties to overthrow it.

A Strange Oversight.

From the London papers received by the steamer Asia, we learn, that by some extraordinary mistake or oversight of Mr. Gladstone, when he prepared the revision of the English tariff in 1853, a great number of important articles, such as tobacco, tea, sugar, timber, and wine, were really exempted from duty being omitted in certain schedules, referred to in the act. There was no intention, of course, to make these articles free, and the thing was done in the hurry of legislative business. If this be so, the duties on those articles will be recoverable. The London says:

"To some extent the mischief has been remedied by the act of the present session, which imposes specific duties on tea, coffee and sugar; but this does not give validity to the customs collected from the 8th of August, 1854, to the 21st of April, 1855, when the last act came into operation, and wine, tobacco and timber, still remain subject to the provisions or non-provisions of the tariff of 1854. It is said that the government have consulted the law-officers of the Crown—with what precise result we do not know; but there is, doubtless, sufficient anxiety to have a former colleague from the humiliation which would follow any attempt to rectify the error by retrospective legislation."

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Queen Victoria.
A writer in the New York Tribune, who displays an intimate acquaintance with court gossip, gives the following description of the domestic life of the Queen of England:

"As a wife, the Queen is said to be jealous and exacting. But she must indeed be desperate in her demands, if she is not satisfied with the severe strictness and decorous demeanor of the Prince. She has a warm temper and that which is often its accompaniment, a vain heart. Indeed, she is often compelled to place a heavy chain on that rebellious member, in order to repress the woman and maintain the Queen. At the Countess Walensis' celebrated ball of last season, she recognized at the door of the saloon, and ran forward with a look of joy to greet a lady whom she had known, when suddenly recollecting with a look half sorrowful, half playful she checked the affection of the woman and resumed the dignity of the Queen.

"As a wife, the Queen is about five feet two, thin, angular forms—pale, wan faces—listless, un-animated creatures," are epithets truly written of such specimens as were present last evening. Those bodies (now all the fashion) spoil half the grace of our pretty girls. The dressmakers are to blame three times out of four for this great folly—I had the company of one last night, whose annoyance at the tightness of her dress was very sincere.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1855

THE ELECTION.—The election here Thursday was the most excited Congressional contest which we have ever seen in the District, and brought out the largest town vote; but, we are happy to say, that, generally speaking, all passed off quietly and peacefully. The few returns that we know of we give. We can now, without being accused of bragging for any ulterior ends, express our opinion—nay, our conviction, that Mr. Winslow is elected by a large majority, and that Mr. Reid is beaten, as usual. We had thought from the big bragging of the Council here, that Mr. Reid would have done much better at this precinct. With all the invisibility and invincibility of "Sam" here, he only got sixty-two majority. Mr. Winslow's majority in the county, will be something in the neighborhood of five hundred. It may be more and it may be less. The Democratic party has passed through its hardest trial, and passed through it triumphantly. Like Virginia, North Carolina has put down her foot and testified that Know-Nothingism is not the issue for a Southern State. It is not the issue for the old Cape Fear country, and the result will show it. It has made little or no impression among the honest yeomanry of the country. It never will make any impression. Look at Long Creek. Look at the good old Democratic ground. Look at the good old farmers of New Hanover and Duplin. In town here, chagrined by their small 62 majority, they talk about country vote coming in and preventing them swamping the Democrats. Now, the fact is that the country vote polled here yesterday was smaller than usual. Of citizens of the county, who voted at this precinct, there were 42 for Winslow, and 10 for Reid. At Stricklandsville, in Duplin county, the vote stood 134 for Winslow to 36 for Reid. Winslow's majority at Smithville is some seven. We will hear enough tomorrow from the whole district to come very close to the exact state of the case.

93—The canvass is closed and the vote cast in this State, and we are glad of it. We are glad that the heated term is done with, and the excitement of the last few weeks measurably at an end. It is too soon to review the field, or report the killed and wounded. We can only await return with what patience we may.

We never remember a Congressional canvass in North Carolina, that elicited as much feeling as this, and in the midst of excitement no doubt many unguarded expressions have been used—many unkind feelings entertained for the time being. Could we wipe every such thought or feeling, may, the very recollection of every such thought or feeling from our mind, we would gladly do so. A man never feels so badly—never punishes himself worse, than when he is angry with somebody else. We are no preacher, but, for all that, would take the liberty of turning exhorter for the occasion, and commanding these considerations to the rest of mankind.

Upon the whole, everything passed off quietly and peacefully, as it ought to have done. We would that our time of holding elections could be changed to some earlier month, say May. A canvass in July is always ruinous both to health and temper.

For the results we would refer to the few returns that have come to hand, stating, in addition that the majority in Brunswick, for Mr. Reid, is said to be 120; in Bladen, 240, and some precincts to hear from. It is reported that Mr. Reid obtained 274 majority in Fayetteville. We believe that the usual majority against the Democratic candidate, in Fayetteville is about one hundred. We expected to have received the vote of Duplin to-day, but somehow it has failed. We suppose that Duplin will give Mr. Winslow at least 500, and probably more. One or two precincts in Robeson, show a large gain for Mr. Winslow. As we have said, Fayetteville has gone strong for Mr. Reid, but Cumberland and Harnett have, we think, gone for Mr. Winslow, who is unquestionably won by some thousand to fourteen hundred.

For the other districts. Some few returns indicate certainly the election of Mr. Branch in the Raleigh District, of Mr. Ruffin in the Wayne District, and, most probably, of Mr. Reade over Mr. Kerr in the fifth District. Messrs. Craigie and Clingman are about as surely elected as that they ran. Dr. Shaw will probably beat Col. Paine in the first District. This is doubtful.

Messrs. Shaw, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Craigie and Clingman, anti-Know-Nothings, are most probably elected, and Messrs. Reade and Puryear, K. N.'s, though some think that even these two last named gentlemen may possibly be beaten.

Why do Teeth decay?

All the theories that again and again have been advanced in answer to this inquiry, have long since vanished before the true doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral; and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left around and between the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organs themselves; the result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of ascorbic acid, which is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but it is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegetable matter.

When we consider how very few persons, comparatively, take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around their teeth immediately after eating, can we wonder that diseased teeth are so frequently deformed?—*Exchange.*

The above does not afford good reason why the teeth of our people are so subject to early decay, in comparison with the teeth of the people of some other countries. It is generally allowed that there is work for five times the number of dentists in the United States than there is in Britain, and that, while bad teeth is the exception there, it is the rule here.

The French have cleared Kamiesch of all suspicious persons, and have established a municipality.

The British General Eyre has had a leg amputated.

General Sir John Campbell died within Sebastianopol, and under a flag of truce, his sword was returned.

GERMAN RELATIONS.—It is stated in Vienna that a better understanding now exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and that their action in the Federal Diet will be identical. There is also a rumor—scarcely credible however—that the allies propose that the Crimean be given to Turkey, the Principalities to Austria, and Lombardy to Sardinia.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Turkish loan bill passed the House of Commons by only three majority, and the London papers express great astonishment at the small majority under the circumstances.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia* was at Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat of war.

A committee has been investigating into the police outrages in the recent Hyde Park demonstrations.

Anthony Gibbs & Sons, of London, are appointed financial agents of Peru.

Dr. Amont, Napoleon's St. Helena doctor, is dead.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur contains a decree modifying the import duties on several articles.

The sum set apart for the expense of the Fete Nationale, on the 18th of August, is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war.

Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon, are to be exchanged at Odessa for French prisoners of June 18.

GERMANY.—Most of the small German States are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hanoverian Cabinet is hourly expected, and it is said Count Platen will be the new Premier.

Capt. Merriman, of the American barque *Undine*, has been the first to refuse payment of the Hanoverian State dues. He refused to show his papers; yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his cargo.

DENMARK.—The Danish Government is understood to have replied to the United States in a long document, saying that the Cabinet at Washington had not given longer notice of its intention respecting the non-payment of Sound dues, especially in the present crisis, when Denmark's neighbors are endeavoring to draw her into a war; and further, that the abolition

From the N. O. Crescent, July 3.
Excitement in New Orleans about a Witch.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
PALMERSTON MINISTRY STILL IN POWER.

Preparation for the Assaut at Sebastopol.
Another Secret Expedition in Progress—Siege of Kars by the Russians—The Markets, &c.

HALIFAX, August 1.—The steamer *Asia* arrived here last night with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 21st ult., one week later than previous advices.

There is nothing decisive, as yet, from the seat of war.

Roebeck's motion for a vote of censure, made in the House of Commons, has been rejected by a vote of 190; consequently the Palmerston ministry still exists.

It was rumored that Sir William Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secretary.

From THE SEAT OF WAR.—There is nothing from the seat of war except that formidable preparations were in progress before Sebastopol for an assault on the city. Two or three small sorties had been made, but each was repulsed by the allies.

The Turks and Sardinians had returned from their expedition to Balaklava, where another secret expedition is in preparation, destination not known. It is probably intended for Odessa.

The Russians are besieging Kars, and the Turkish force in Asia are hard pressed.

THE WAR.—The general aspect of the war is not at all encouraging to the cause of the allies. Some slight successes, it is true, have lately attended their efforts, but they are of no moment.

Three successive sorties were made by the Russians on the French works on the night of the 15th, the assailants coming from the Malakoff tower. Each assault was repulsed by the French without material loss.

Another sortie was made upon the English on the night of the 17th, which was also repulsed.

On the 18th another sortie was made upon the batteries at Careening Bay, which was vigorously repulsed.

The Russian ships were beginning to suffer from the French batteries at Quarantine Bay.

The report that Prince Gotschakoff had received reinforcements is fully confirmed.

Another Black Sea expedition is being fitted out by the allies, supposed for Odessa or for the relief of the Turks, who are hard pressed at Anatolia.

ASIA.—The Russian army had invested Kert and Kertai, and were hard pressing the Turks in Batoum. The Russians were bringing up the siege guns, and the situation of the Turkish force was considered critical, as the Russians held all the roads to Erzeroum.

The PRINCIPALITIES.—In the principalities the reduction of the Austrian forces continues.

From THE BALTC.—The British ships were reconnoitering the approaches to Abo.

DENMARK.—Denmark has refused to abolish the sound dues.

GERMANY.—Austria has addressed a circular to the German Diet strongly favoring peace, and threatening to hold the principalities while hostilities continue, and asking the Germanic confederation to maintain their present attitude. The Diet replied that the circumstances existing do not call for fresh measures, as it does not contemplate extending the operations or engagements.

ENGLAND.—Parliamentary business for the past week has been unimportant, except the vote on Mr. Roebeck's motion.

It is reported that Sir Benjamin Hall will be commissioner of works, and Sir John Shelley president of the board of health.

FRANCE.—There is nothing new or important in the progress of events in this empire.

SPAIN.—Don Escalante has been appointed minister to Washington.

The rupture between Rome and Spain is now complete in consequence of the church property bill. The Papal Charge has demanded his passport.

The Black Warrior dispute has been definitely settled by the granting of indemnity to the amount of 1,000,000 reals.

The General of the Carlists has been shot at Girona.

Insurrectionary skirmishes have occurred at Burgos. A treaty with the Dominican Republic has been sanctioned by the Cortes.

ITALY.—The allied powers have expressed their formal disapprobation of attempted insurrection at Modena. Arrests have been made at Spezia. Carrara and elsewhere, and the French garrisons at Rome have been reinforced.

Mazzini publishes a letter in the Genoa paper warning Italians against Bonapartist intrigues.

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RUSSIA.—Dissensions are still reported between the Czar and Constantine. The Prince of Prussia is about visiting St. Petersburg, to act, as is supposed, as mediator.

The Russian official journal complains that on the 3d of July six English boats, under the protection of a flag of truce, entered the harbor of Kert and plundered the shipping until driven off by fire from the shore.

Further News by Steamer Asia.

BOSTON, August 2.—The steamer *Asia* arrived here to-day. The English files contain some extracts of interest, in addition to the Halifax despatch. The Asia's mail will reach Baltimore to-morrow evening.

THE WAR.—Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the repulse of the 18th of June, was regaining confidence, and from the strength of the French works now close advanced toward the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

In both Houses of Congress, in all public offices, we proceed on the idea that a man's religious belief is a matter above human law, that it is a question to be settled between him and his Maker, because he is responsible to none but his Maker for adopting or rejecting revealed truth.

And here is the great distinction which is sometimes overlooked, and which I am afraid is now often overlooked in New England, the glorious inheritance of the sons of the Pilgrims.

"Men for their religious sentiments are accountable to God alone!"—*DANIEL WEBSTER.*

To KEEP SILK.—Silk articles should not be kept folded in white paper, as the chlorine of lime used bleaching the paper will probably impair the color of the silk. Brown or blue paper is best; and yellowish, smooth paper of India is best of all.

Silk intended for dress should not be kept long in the folds before they are made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to curl or split; particularly if the silk has been washed.

Thread lace veins are very easily cut, satin and velvet being soft are not very easily cut. But dresses of velvet should not be laid by with any weight above them; if the nap of the velvet is laid down, it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease; and it never can be rectified.

The way to take the wrinkles out of silk, scarf and handkerchiefs is to moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the silk with some toilet pins around the shelves on a matress or feather bed, taking pains to draw out the silk as tight as possible. When dry the wrinkles will have disappeared. The reason of this is obvious to every person. It is a nice job to dress light colored silk, and few should try it. Some silk articles should be moistened with weak glue or gum water, and the wrinkles ironed out by a hot flat-iron, on the wrong side.—*Scientific American.*

The Cunard steamship *Arabia* was at Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat of war.

A committee has been investigating into the police outrages in the recent Hyde Park demonstrations.

Anthony Gibbs & Sons, of London, are appointed financial agents of Peru.

Dr. Amont, Napoleon's St. Helena doctor, is dead.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur contains a decree modifying the import duties on several articles.

The sum set apart for the expense of the Fete Nationale, on the 18th of August, is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war.

Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon, are to be exchanged at Odessa for French prisoners of June 18.

GERMANY.—Most of the small German States are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hanoverian Cabinet is hourly expected, and it is said Count Platen will be the new Premier.

Capt. Merriman, of the American barque *Undine*, has been the first to refuse payment of the Hanoverian State dues. He refused to show his papers; yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his cargo.

DENMARK.—The Danish Government is understood to have replied to the United States in a long document, saying that the Cabinet at Washington had not given longer notice of its intention respecting the non-payment of Sound dues, especially in the present crisis, when Denmark's neighbors are endeavoring to draw her into a war; and further, that the abolition

of Sound dues would be a loss of many thousands of dollars to Denmark, and a saving of not more than two hundred dollars annually to the shipping of the United States. Denmark, therefore, considers it impossible on the short notice to comply, and believes that other nations will regard America's demand unfavorably.

OFFICE OF BUSINESS & SUP' W. & W. R. R.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1st, 1855.

Mr. Bass—I am directed by our President to say that when you go on Mr. Hand's business, or at any time to see your family, you can prevail. The not being such a time to see your family, you can prevail. The not being such a time to see your family, you can prevail.

There is nothing decisive, as yet, from the seat of war.

Roebeck's motion for a vote of censure, made in the House of Commons, has been rejected by a vote of 190; consequently the Palmerston ministry still exists.

It was rumored that Sir William Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secretary.

From THE SEAT OF WAR.—There is nothing from the seat of war except that formidable preparations were in progress before Sebastopol for an assault on the city. Two or three small sorties had been made, but each was repulsed by the allies.

The Turks and Sardinians had returned from their expedition to Balaklava, where another secret expedition is in preparation, destination not known.

The Russians are besieging Kars, and the Turkish force in Asia are hard pressed.

EASTERN TRADE.—*Eng. & Supt.*

Mr. Bass—I certify, on honor, that the above is a true copy of my note to Mr. Bass, in reply to his application for a free passage for himself and three others to visit Weldon yesterday; which has been requested of me for this moment for publication.

S. L. FREMONT,

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